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PHILADELPHIA.

For "The Friend."

Fragmentary History of the New Jersey Indians.

(Continued from page 375.)

"The Indian attorneys and a number of their prominent constituents, with several legates from allied tribes in Pennsylvania, claimed some rights in the soil of New Jersey, met the Colonial Commissioners in conference at Burlington on the 9th of Eighth month, 1758, and the Indians presented a proposition in writing, stating that they were desirous that a tract of land in the possession of Benjamin Springer, in the township of Evesham in the county of Burlington, should be purchased for the habitation of the Delaware Indians living south of the Raritan, for which they unanimously proposed and agreed to release all the rights of the Indians to the lands in New Jersey, except the claim of Moses Totami, near the Raritan, and such lands as some of them held under English rights.

By a law passed three days afterward, the legislature authorized the Commissioners to carry this desire into effect by the purchase of a convenient tract, 'in order that the Indians may be gratified in this particular, and that they may have always in their view a lasting monument of the justice and tenderness of this colony towards them.' £1,600 proclamation money, was appropriated for the purpose of extinguishing the various Indian claims in the Province, excepting the right of hunting and of fishing. The payment of claims south of the Raritan was not to exceed one-half of the sum.

The law also provided 'That the lands so purchased for the Indians as aforesaid, shall not hereafter be subject to any tax.' With a questionable morality, upon which, in all their faults, the present generation of legislators has improved, three lotteries were authorized to be drawn in 1759, '60 and '61 to raise the requisite sum of money, without burdening the inhabitants with added taxation. They were to be regulated as to prizes, deductions, &c., 'as nearly as may be, as the public lotteries in the neighboring colonies.' The province itself participated as an adventurer by assuming all the sold tickets in each scheme, with the benefit or losses resulting therefrom. Though there was a statute against unauthorized lottery dealing, the Legislature still sanctioned a mode of raising funds for beneficent pur-

poses, as for erecting a church, building a needful bridge, helping Princeton College, or enabling a popular citizen to liquidate his debts. It said to the gambling spirit of the times, 'Thus far, no further, shalt thou go.' But it is not surprising that the preamble of a very stringent enactment of a few years later acknowledges that the good 'intentions of the Legislature in previous laws had been frustrated.'

The proposed tract in Evesham appears to have been promptly purchased. The deed from Benjamin Springer and wife bears date "August" 29th, 1758. The title is for 1038 acres bought of Benjamin Moore, and for three-fourths of two tracts, one of 886, and the other of 59 acres, bought of Richard Smith, amounting to 1983 acres, but 'found to contain within their ancient lines, on a more accurate and exact survey, 3014 acres;' showing an error of 1061 acres in the early measurements. One hundred acres were excepted and were to be run off at a designated place, leaving 2944 acres for the Indian homestead. £740 was paid to Benjamin Springer and £5 to his wife.

An indenture, now in the office of the Secretary of State, bearing date the 12th of "September," 1758, was executed at Burlington by Thomas Store, Moses Totami, Stephen Calvin, Isaac Stelle and John Pomphrey, which recites the preliminary proceedings at Crosswicks, &c., and in consideration of the home purchased at Edge Pillock, conveyed to Francis Bernard, Capt. General and Governor, and to Andrew Johnston, Richard Saltar, Charles Read, John Stevens, William Foster and Jacob Spicer, Commissioners to settle Indian claims in New Jersey, all that part of the tract of land, called New Jersey, 'Beginning at the mountain of Paoqualin where the same joins the Delaware river, thence down said river to the ocean, along the sea shore at low water mark to the mouth of the Raritan, then up the middle of Raritan river to the falls of Laometung, then on a strait course to the station first named,' except the tract at Coaxin, settled on the Indians, and about four acres settled on Thomas Store, some lots held by Indians under English Rights, and the claim of Moses Totami on the south branch of the Raritan, and also excepting the right, so often referred to and so essential to the Indian, of hunting in all unenclosed grounds, and of fishing in all rivers and bays.

The deed was signed by the five attorneys (Calvin and Pomphrey writing their own names and the others making marks), acknowledged before Judge Imlay, and witnessed by William Tennent and Robert Cumming. On the back of the deed is a memorandum dated Easton, 24th of "October," 1758, acknowledging satisfaction, signed by Teedyuscung, Wonawalechon and Tapiskowthoun, witnessed by several Six Nation Chiefs and colonists.

Thus satisfactorily closed the causes for

difference with the natives south of the Raritan. Arrangements were already in progress by Governor Bernard for holding a treaty with those north of that river and their Indian allies in Pennsylvania and New York, and at a conference held at Burlington on the 7th and 8th of Eighth month, 1758, the Indian orators proposed to meet at the old council fire, 'at the forks of the Delaware, the next full moon after this,' alleging that if held on the eastern side of the river, 'though they should speak loud, the distant nations could not hear on account of the roaring water between them.' Gov. Bernard, who appears to have been sincerely desirous to effect a lasting peace with the Indians, made no objection to this fanciful reasoning, and assented to the proposition. A general conference was accordingly held at Easton, the minutes of which, so far as they related to New Jersey, with the principal speeches on both sides, and bearing dates from the 8th to the 26th of "October," 1758, are published at large in Smith's History of New Jersey. The general pacification of the Indians was then a great object in all the neighboring colonies, and the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, with six members of the Council, a committee of the Legislature, and a number of citizens of Philadelphia, principally Friends,* whose presence was desired by the Indians, Governor Bernard and the Commissioners of New Jersey, and George Croghan, deputy and Indian agent from New York, participated in the proceedings. More than 500 Indians, nearly half of whom, however, were women and children, were in attendance, representing the Six Nations, the Delawares, Minisinks, Wapings, and various other tribes. The treaty resulted, as was hoped, in a better understanding between the parties, and a strengthening of the bonds of friendship. A confirmation deed of ceded lands in Pennsylvania was executed by the chiefs of the United Nations, and handed from Indian to Indian all around the house. The deed for New Jersey south of the Raritan was approved and confirmed, and a deed for all the remaining land in New Jersey was executed by the chiefs of the Munsies, Wapings and Pomptons, sixteen in number, and approved by chiefs of Six Nations. Some of these tribes had no actual claims to the lands of the Munseys, &c., in New Jersey. Yet when the latter were pushed by the rapid ingress of settlers, they gradually relinquished their domains and removed to Pennsylvania. Being there allowed, perhaps invited, to share the territory of their relatives, they were in *tutelage* and acted on the advice of their 'uncles.'

The expressed boundary was as follows: 'Beginning at the station point between the Provinces of New Jersey and New York at

* Teedyuscung the previous year declared to the Governor of Pennsylvania he would not go to business unless the Quakers were present. Proud's Hist. Vol. II. p. 61 Appendix.

the northerly extremity of an Indian settlement lying on Delaware river, known as Casheitong, about 32 miles on a strait line from the mouth of Mackhackomack, near Coles's Fort, thence from Casheitong, on a line nearly South East, through Pinpack to the drowned lands, leaving most of them to the S. W.—thence crossing the N. E. end of Mount Eve, to the mouth of Tappan Creek * * at the North or Hudson's river, down said river, through the Narrows, to Sandy Hook, thence to the mouth of the river Rariton—thence up the same to the forks thereof, thence up the north branch to the falls of Alamatunk—then on a strait line to Poaqualin mountain, where it joins the Delaware river, thence up said river to Casheitong; which said lines from Sandy Hook to Poaqualin Mountain are the N. E. boundaries of the tract granted by the Delaware Indians to Gov. Bernard, &c.—which grant, bearing date the 12th of "September" last, is hereby ratified and confirmed.* As a consideration for the relinquishment of the northern claims, Gov. Bernard paid to the Indians the sum of one thousand pieces of eight, to be divided according to their respective rights. Egohohoun, a Muney or Minisink Indian, and Aquawaton, a Waping or Pompton, acknowledged on the back of the deed the receipt of £375.

Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares, requested for an aged and infirm Waping chief, the favor of a horse to carry him home. Tagashata, a Seneca chief, made a similar request for himself, both of which were granted. Thomas King, an influential Oneida chief, also desired that a number of wagons might be sent as far as Wyoming, where they had left their canoes, to carry such as were not able to walk, and the goods which had been given them; also, that a supply of provisions might be put in the wagons, sufficient to serve them till they get to their respective habitations. He reminded Teedyuscung of his promise to return some white prisoners, which he ought to have performed, adding, *'To tell lies, does not become a great man; a great man always keeps his word and performs his promises.'* With mutual expressions of good will, and resolutions to keep bright the chain of friendship, 'the conferences were concluded with great satisfaction.' **

(To be continued.)

Samuel Neale.

(Continued from page 370.)

For "The Friend."

"1756. Tenth month 7th.—At our week-day meeting at Rathangan. Had to see what a near connection there is between Christ and his church, by the influence of his own power and Spirit, which unseals discoveries tending to perfect his church and people. He is the head of his church, as saith the holy apostle, and I had to see that he is the heart also; from whence issues the blood of life that circulates and keeps alive the members who witness this circulation; but where there is a stoppage, it hinders and cramps the activity and service which the lively members have in their own stations or spheres. Wherefore I exhorted to diligence and watchfulness, that

* Since writing this article I have had an opportunity to examine the minutes of the Trustees of the 'Friendly Association,' of Philadelphia, and have been struck with the wisdom and benevolence of their proceedings. The members who attended this treaty were authorized to expend to the amount of £500 for the benefit of the Indians.

there might be a joint union and fellowship by the circulation of the blood of life; for this is the blood of sprinkling that purges the conscience, and cleanses the heart, and speaketh better things than that of Abel. I spoke comparatively respecting the members of a natural body; where the blood circulates in each particular member and part, it is a token of soundness and healthiness; but when any part is attacked with numbness or insensibility, it creates pain to the sound part; as when a person is seized with a shock of the palsy in one side, it is a great incumbrance to the well and sound part; so likewise respecting the members of the church of Christ, who are benumbed and insensible, they are stoppages and lets, as well as burdens, to the living. Therefore I entreated all to be diligent and careful to know Christ our Lord, not only to be the head, but heart also, and to feel the circulation of his heavenly life which sprinkles and purifies the conscience.

"Tenth month 31st.—Dublin; the several meetings in that city were large, being First-day. A. Farmington" (Abraham Farmington and Samuel Emlen, Friends from America travelling in the ministry,) "was led to speak of the gradual advancement of the work and operation of religion in the minds of men, in the example of Elisha, who was engaged in his outward occupation when the prophet Elijah was sent to him, who cast his mantle over him. This done he feels the moving inspiration, sacrifices his yoke of oxen that he followed so closely: an emblem that we must give up all and follow the Lord. He spoke afterwards of their going together to Gilgal, Bethel, Jericho, and Jordan, which were different places figuring out the dispensations, which rightly anointed servants sometimes have to pass through, before they have filled up in themselves the steps necessary for service and action; but as they keep close to the prophet through them all, they will be rightly qualified and helped, and will find a double portion of the Holy Spirit to rest upon them, by which they will be made beautiful as their ancestors, and serviceable as the ancients in their day and time."

During the year Samuel Neale travelled extensively, visiting in gospel love, the different meetings throughout Great Britain.

On the 17th of the First month, 1757, he was united in marriage with Mary Peisley. This union was of short duration; the Almighty, in inscrutable wisdom, being pleased to allow them but a few days of happiness together in this state of mutability. A letter written by Richard Shackleton to Catharine Peyton, will convey to us the sudden and unexpected death of Mary Neale.

"4th mo. 3d, 1757.

"My Dear Friend,—It is laid on me by a friend of ours, to send this messenger of sorrowful tidings to thee. A scene has opened little expected by us, which I know will nearly affect thee, as it has us. I am at a loss how to begin to relate it; surely many are the instances of the fallacy of our prospects and uncertainty of our enjoyments here; repeated are the shocks we get to loosen us from earth, that, finding no firm footing for our wearied spirits thereon, we may with more earnest longings seek a city that hath foundations, a house eternal in the heavens. May this be the happy effect of our afflictions and disappointments here; and then we shall experience such dispensations of Providence to be

salutary potions, though for a time they bitter cups.

"But to begin: thou wert acquainted with the intentions of our dear friends Samuel Neale and Mary Peisley to marriage. They accordingly took each other in marriage—the 17th of Third month, at Mountrath. The meeting (although crowded with various sort of people, and many of the neighboring gentry) was a solemn good opportunity, and I speak my own opinion as one present, to the honor of Truth. Samuel Neale married, though he married not. Appearing towards the beginning of the meeting in a lively testimony, and at the conclusion, in heart-tending supplication. I remarked that after the meeting Mary seemed quite pleasant and easy in her spirit, but loath to part with some of us who were taking leave of her, in order to return home.

"The evening preceding the day of the marriage, Samuel requested an opportunity in her mother's family, wherein he had speak of the benefit of laying hold of every such opportunity of renewing our strength, and that it was the way to lay up treasure against the day of trouble and disappointment, which was certain to be met with in this uncertain stage. And in the evening of the marriage day, in a like opportunity, Mary spoke sweetly how the Almighty performed the great work of the creation in six days, which having finished, He appointed a sabbath, and day of rest, and sanctified the same. And that there were present, who would a little time enjoy the sabbath, &c. Thus remarkably they spoke severally to their own peculiar states, little thinking, I believe, that their testimonies would be so speedily fulfilled on themselves.

"They spent the two days following in sweet fellowship at her mother's, and on the Seventh day evening, Mary was remarkably cheerful, and supped heartily. But between twelve and one o'clock that night, she was seized most violently with her old pain in the stomach, which for some time affected her so strongly that she cried out with pain; but after awhile it abated, and she expressed her thankfulness to her great Benefactor. She then desired one of her sisters to hand her a cup of water, and said she would see afterwards what a fine sleep she would go into. After she had drank the water, she seemed much pleased, and fell into a kind of slumber, and gradually drew her breath weaker and weaker, till she drew it no more, expiring without any seeming pain, sigh, or groan, on First-day, the 20th ult., about three o'clock in the afternoon, and went, no doubt, to enjoy that sabbath which she so sweetly spoke of a few days before.

"Her body was carried, the Fifth-day following to the meeting-house at Mountrath, which was very full on the occasion. Several Friends bore testimony in a lively manner, to the circumspect life, holy zeal, undaunted courage and faithful services of this eminent instrument in the Lord's hand to publish the Truth among the nations, and at the conclusion, my dear friend Samuel Neale, to my great surprise and gladness, knelt down beside the coffin that contained the remains of his most beloved earthly treasure, and prayed to God the Father, in the demonstration of the Spirit, and baptizing power of His Son. * * * As the tie of natural affection between them was drawn still more closely

a pure and spiritual union, this sudden separation is doubtless a severe trial to the survivor; but that good Hand which brought a out of Egyptian darkness into His marvellous light, and which leads His approved servants through various straits and dispensations, I hope will still be underneath, and support, and more and more refine for His other use, till He fits for that heavenly kingdom, where, O! that we may all meet, ever more to part, when these few afflicting years are over.

'I am with the salutation of dear love, thy friend,

RICHARD SHACKLETON."

(To be continued.)

For "The Friend."

Kidnapping in Polynesia.

(Continued from page 372.)

The great pearl-shell fisheries of Torres Straits are principally worked by Sydney capital and owners, Queensland and Victoria being but partially represented. Two modes are till lately used in obtaining divers; one is for the small schooners used in the trade, or shipping as many native divers as could be had at Sydney, to go to the islands—generally the Loyalty, Solomon, and New Hebrides groups—and hire islanders to fill up their complement. Under these circumstances, the natives were generally much wronged in the bargain made with them; induced to leave their homes under promises of short service and good wages, which were made to be broken, as they were kept for years beyond the time agreed on, in a state of veritable slavery. This means of securing the needful labor was shown guiltless indeed, however, beside the other, which was nothing more nor less than an organized system of kidnapping, attended at times with atrocities, that it makes the cheek and makes the blood run red to hear of. The islanders were induced to go on board the ships as visitors on various pretences, and then seized and fastened down; or else captured from their canoes whilst fishing, and, without being allowed one parting word to their relatives, hurried off to slavery. The schooners having thus by hook or by crook collected some forty or fifty natives, were for the fishing-grounds in Torres Straits, and anchored off the island chosen as a station. The inhabitants of these Torres Straits islands are black Papuans—like those on the opposite New Guinea coast—a fierce and warlike race, armed with powerful bows and arrows. But they have been taught by the pearl-shellers, who have been politic in respecting their rights during the eight or nine years of the existence of the fishery, to know the value of friendly intercourse. Low fringed iron buildings are erected by the pearl-sheller on the island chosen, or, as in some cases, the Papuan huts are used, and the provisions and materials needed for the prosecution of the fishery are stored there, in charge of a white, or English-speaking native forekeeper. Five or six large open boats form the fishing fleet at a station, each carrying a party of eight or ten divers, commanded by a leading man from the schooner as coxswain. The divers, who live either in huts erected for them on shore, when not engaged on the reefs, or on board the vessels, are generally absent from headquarters in the boats one or two weeks together, on parts of these gigantic submerged reefs which encumber the sea for many hundreds of square miles

in Torres Straits, and return when they have filled up with shell. At the time of this visit we found that only in rare instances had even the form of an agreement been entered into between the masters of the pearl-shelling vessels and the divers; and that in numerous instances the divers had been obtained by force or fraud, and were now improperly detained year after year, earning enormously for the owners, but receiving little for their labor save food, tobacco, and some bright calico for clothing. The daily bill of fare for the divers, as officially supplied to me by a white man in charge of a station, was this—for breakfast, two small pannikins of rice, each about the size of a large breakfast-cup; for dinner, one pannikin of 'sharps,' i. e. an inferior kind of flour, which is converted into doughboys; for supper, the same allowance as for dinner. They had no tea nor molasses supplied to them, nor any other food; but it was said that they could go out on the reefs and catch fish. Salt meat was in store, but was only issued to the white men, and to the man who is rated captain of the boat, who was allowed some three times a week. At the close of the year, when the setting in of the north-west monsoon makes the passage to Sydney easy, the schooners take their cargo of thirty or forty tons of pearl shell on board and sail for Sydney, where it is valued at £150 to £180 per ton.

A proportion of the South Sea Islanders who had brought this treasure up from the depth of the sea used to be taken back to Sydney, on these visits; but the poor savages, soon spending their small earnings there, were generally glad to ship on board the schooner again, sometimes in the belief that they were to be carried back to their native islands, as was frequently promised them, and but too often in vain.

The increasing atrocities connected with the labor traffic amongst the South Sea Islanders had at this time drawn universal attention, and it was felt that the English flag must no longer be disgraced by barbarities, too often wrought under its shelter, in procuring the natives. The system of enforced labor, which followed their capture, was also seen to be a form of slavery, and, as such, not only inconsistent with all human rights, but capable of having its normal evils exaggerated to the last extreme by circumstances of isolation, distance from law and authority, want of organization, ignorance, brutality, or incapacity in the overseers. Efforts had been made by various commanders of H.M. ships to bring matters to a crisis by capturing vessels against which the most flagrant cases could be proved, and running the risk of a legal trial at Sydney. Some such cases were brought before the humane Chief-Justice of New South Wales, Sir Alfred Stephen, but he was obliged to rule that, as the law then stood, the only acts under which they could be tried, were those existing against piracy and slavery, and that the plaintiffs not being able to deny that the unfortunate islanders had received or been promised some compensation for their work, and that their period of service was ostensibly limited by time, had failed to establish a charge. To meet this evil the Kidnapping Act of 1872 was passed, and under its provisions the crime may be said to have virtually ceased, though isolated instances may even yet occasionally occur. At this time the act was not in force, and

when, in May 1872, H.M.S. 'Basilisk' sailed under orders to visit many groups of the South Sea Islands and check kidnapping, she went, like her predecessors, to work with eyes open but hands tied.

Having taken on board a deck load of coal and provisions, and provided ourselves with beads, knives, and other trifles for presents or barter with the islanders, we left Sydney on May 14th, and steered for Lord Howe's Island, about 400 miles east of Sydney, uninhabited except by a few people, who live on garden produce, and supply passing whalers. A heavy gale, however, blew us to leeward, and when it abated, I considered it unwise to expend coal at the beginning of our long cruise in an attempt to reach the island under steam.

On May 26th we reached Norfolk Island, the home of the descendants of the mutineers of the 'Bounty,' and anchored on the north side of the island, in Cascade Bay. We were known by the islanders to be the 'Basilisk,' and my father's name being dear to the inhabitants, they gathered in nearly their full numbers at Cascade landing, and gave us a hearty and affectionate welcome that was appreciated by us all. Shaggy ponies were provided, and we climbed the steep hill by a rough bridle-path to the summit, when a ride of about three miles through a rich, open, undulating country, dotted with herds of well bred cattle, brought us within view of the settlement on the opposite side of the island. Here we found the venerable, but still hale and active pastor of the island, G. H. Nobbs, awaiting us; and whilst the officers and men were eagerly taken possession of by various inhabitants, I became his guest.

So much has been written of Norfolk Island since it exchanged its convicts for the most gentle and well-reported of Anglo-Polynesian race existing, that I will not add to it here. The briefest stay amongst the Norfolk Islanders convinces one that the passive virtues abound amongst them, but that a development of mental muscle is needed to make them systematically energetic, industrious, and persevering.

The following day I went to the Milanese Mission College, three miles distant, to gain information from ——— Coddington respecting kidnapping amongst the many islands visited by him in the course of his duty. At this Mission College youths from all parts of Milanese are trained to become missionary teachers; and many of them being very intelligent, it occurred to me that I might gain some knowledge from them and the missionary clergy, which would be useful in our island cruise.

I gained considerable information from them—some of it sad and startling indeed. One lad from the Solomon group told me, with truth in his face, that he had seen his own brother's head cut off by white men belonging to a schooner which ran down his canoe. Another, a Christian native of Florida, one of the Solomon Isles, had seen five islanders beheaded by the crew of a brig. The heads of the murdered men were doubtless to be used in bartering for slaves or sandalwood, with chiefs who rate their greatness by the number of skulls they possess."

(To be continued.)

Speak Gently.—A good friend, eighty-five years of age, whom no one had ever heard

speak a cross word, was asked by a young man how he had been able, through the trials and perplexities of a long life, to keep always so pleasant. He replied, "If you never allow your voice to rise, you will not be likely ever to get very angry." Let us remember this, and try and keep our voices "soft and low."

African Hippopotamus Hunters.—The late Dr. Livingstone, in his "Last Journals," gives the following interesting account:

"At the Longwa of Zumbo we came to a party of hereditary hippopotamus hunters, called *makombue* or *akombue*. They follow no other occupation, but when their game is getting scanty at one spot, they remove to some other part of the Loangwa, Zambesi, or Shire, and build temporary huts on an island, where their women cultivate patches; the flesh of the animals they kill is eagerly exchanged by the more settled people for grain. They are not stingy, and are everywhere welcome guests. I never heard of any fraud in dealing, or that they had been guilty of an outrage on the poorest; their chief characteristic is their courage. Their hunting is the bravest thing I ever saw. Each canoe is manned by two men; they are long light craft, scarcely half an inch in thickness, about eighteen inches beam, and from eighteen to twenty feet long. They are formed for speed, and shaped somewhat like our racing boats. Each man uses a broad short paddle, and as they guide the canoe slowly down the stream to a sleeping hippopotamus, not a single ripple is raised on the smooth water; they look as if holding their breath, and communicate by signs only. As they come near their prey, the harpooner in the bow lays down his paddle and rises slowly up, and there he stands erect, motionless, and eager, with the long-handled weapon poised at arm's length above his head, till, coming close to the beast, he plunges it with all his might towards the heart. During this exciting feat he has to keep his balance exactly. His neighbor in the stern at once backs his paddle, the harpooner sits down, seizes his paddle, and backs too, to escape; the animal, surprised and wounded, seldom returns the attack at this stage of the hunt. The next stage, however, is full of danger.

"The barbed blade of the harpoon is secured by a long and very strong rope wound round the handle. It is intended to come out of its socket, and while the iron head is firmly fixed in the animal's body, the rope unwinds, and the handle floats on the surface. The hunter next goes to the handle and hauls on the rope till he knows that he is right over the beast; when he feels the line suddenly slacken he is prepared to deliver another harpoon at the instant when hippo's enormous jaws appear with a terrible grunt above the water. The backing of the paddles is again repeated, but hippo often assaults the canoe, crunches it with his great jaws as easily as a pig would a bunch of asparagus or shivers it with a kick by his hind foot. Deprived of their canoe, the gallant comrades instantly dive and swim to the shore under water; they say that the infuriated beast looks for them on the surface, and being below they escape his sight. When caught by many harpoons the crews of several canoes seize the handles and drag him hither and thither, till weakened by loss of blood, he succumbs."

"FOLLOW THOU ME."

Selected.

O where shall we follow thee, Saviour beloved?
To Kedron, where oft thou hast thoughtfully roved?
Each rill of enjoyment that winds through our care,
Is Kedron, if thou wilt but walk with us there.

O where shall we follow thee, Jesus our friend?
To Bethany, whither thy feet loved to tend?
Our fireside is Bethany, peaceful and blest;
And ne'er will we wander, with thee for a guest.

O where shall we follow thee, Master adored?
To the Beautiful City, that knew not her Lord?
Alas for our streets full of evil and pain!
Toil with us for cities wept over in vain!

O where shall we follow thee, Leader divine?
To Tabor, where thou in white glory didst shine?
Thy face in the sin-sick and weary we see,
When Love is the Tabor we stand on with thee.

O where shall we follow thee, tenderest Guide?
To the sweet mournful garden down Olivet's side?
Ah, here is Gethsemane—here where we mourn:
Here strengthen us, thou who our sorrow hast borne.

O where shall we follow thee, dear Lamb of God?
Up Golgotha's death-steep, for us meekly trod?
The thorns pierce our temples; the cross bears us
down!
Like thine make our Calvary garland our crown!

O where shall we follow thee, conquering Lord?
To Paradise, unto us outcasts restored?
'Tis Paradise, Lord, in thy presence to be;
And living or dying, we're ever with thee!

WHEREFORE?

Selected.

By day it drank the sunshine, and the dew
Filled to the brim its chalice night by night,
Until the fair, unfolding petals grew
A perfect flower upon the Alpine height;
Yet never eye of man its matchless grace might know;
Unseen, it bloomed, it died—was buried 'neath the snow.

Close prisoned in its cell, the drop had grown
By slow degrees into a radiant pearl
Fit for a coronet, yet all unknown
Save to the waving weeds whose leaves unfurl
Above, and hold in close, unyielding clasp
Their priceless treasure from the diver's grasp.

Full-freighted with the cool, refreshing rain,
The white cloud floated—now above the wood,
Now over mountain slope and thirsty plain—
To pour at last the blessed, longed-for good
Not where green herbage grows for man and beast,
But on the ocean's breast, where need was least!

And, hidden from the world in sheltered nest,
The little maid, in wisdom, stature, grew
A perfect woman—heart, head, hand, adrest
To all earth holds most beautiful and true;
Yet when with yearning heart we claimed our own,
Behold! to heavenlier clime the dove had flown.

O rare, sweet flower! O pearl of countless cost!
And lavish cloud, whose wealth the poor earth
missed—

Why was your precious treasure wasted, lost?
And why should death seal those pure lips un-kissed
By longing love?—I wildly question; when
The answer came: "God giveth not as men;
From boundless store he openeth his hand, and then,
With work fulfilled, not void, his gifts return again!"
—Congregationalist.

Selected for "The Friend."

"I received the shawl, * * * though as much obliged as I can be, by thy care for me, * * * I cannot wear it with easy feelings. It is long since I turned away my eyes from these things, and have suffered deeply in the self-denying path in which I have had to walk; to turn into them again, I fear the sense I have of my duty may, in displeasure, be removed, and I left in darkness. The cross at times is yet a cross, even now in my sixtieth year; but the command is obey," &c.

From the "Christian Advocate."

A Great Question.

The *London Times*, in an editorial review of the proceedings of the British Peace Society anniversary, uttered lately a noticeable sentence. It said, "There are not more than four of the great nations of the world whose finances are beyond suspicion; it is quite certain that if only this country were to close its purse-strings, and were to refuse absolute to bolster up the rotten credit of its neighbors, a further crash could not long be delayed, could be averted only by prompt and sweeping reductions of expenditures." It does not state the fact too strongly. The war policy of the great European States is a policy of sheer destruction. Most of those States are now so encumbered with debt and military and naval expense, that any great sudden addition would render them incapable of obtaining adequate loans, and any great augmentation of their taxes would seriously arrest business, and force their people into insurrection. And yet such a contingency is not at all impossible. The present Eastern question might readily kindle most of Europe into a conflagration of war. It is not improbable that before this century closes Europe may be overwhelmed with commingled military and financial disaster, such as history has not recorded since the first French Revolution. At least, this would seem to be the actual tendency of her present infatuated policy of immense rival armaments. The *Times* says truly, "The evil is a growing one, and shows no signs yet of having reached its extreme limits. Every State of Europe, too, almost necessarily drawn into it, and is affected, whether it will or not, by the menaces of extravagance of its neighbors. Europe is, in fact, being turned into a great armed camp."

We hail such utterances from the "Great Thunderer," though it must as usual, qualify them by general concessions to the prejudice of the day. At the late Peace anniversary in London, it was pointed to as an example of conversion after long continued opposition. The *Times* is read in every cabinet, and, indeed, in every important political circle, in Europe; its dissemination of such ideas as late editorial gives cannot fail to have a good effect.

It would seem, indeed, that the bare statement of the facts should be sufficient to render this general arming of Europe preposterous and intolerable. Don Arturo de Marcarini, recently a member of the Spanish Cortes, has issued an essay in favor of international arbitration, in which he observes that during the present peace, which the Emperor of Germany asserts to be as calm and as lengthened as that which Europe enjoyed during the twenty years which preceded the reconstruction of the Germanic Empire, cultivated and religious European arms and arrays more than five millions of soldiers, or as many in number as the whole population of Belgium; and annually expended in war about \$1,500,000,000. And if to this we add \$1,750,000,000 interest upon national debts, chiefly contracted for war purposes, we have an amount of more than \$3,250,000,000 per year; or, say, nearly \$10,000,000 a day, as the sum which Europe in these latter years dedicates to secure her own extermination and destruction. And as it is impossible to estimate the cost of pauperism in Europe, it is well to remember that in England and Wales alone \$750,000,000 have been expended under

t head within the last twenty-five years. is absolutely impossible to calculate the millions of lives which these wars have t and have destroyed. And, absorbed in parations to resist wars between nations, y never imagine that they are by such a tem exposing themselves to provoke a al war of classes; and they forget the ex- nce of more than 5,000,000 of destitute r, who afflict the heart of civilized Europe h their piteous lamentations—5,000,000 of orers, who deeply and keenly feel the con- uences of resolving international conflicts means of force and enormous war imposts, who might in their turn determine to at- pt the employment of force, and in their alized desperation devastate with the fire- of socialism the achievements of many erations.

n fine, most such attempts to approximate xpenditure of war and of its continuous pre- ations, as now customary in Europe, must indefinitely short of the truth, the evil ks such manifold results in such manifold gs. The *Times* says: "Every new soldier s money in two ways. Not only is he main- ed in a costlier fashion than before, and he public expense instead of his own, but value of his labor is meanwhile withdrawn n the common wealth of the country, and back is thus constantly weakened, by ch the continually increasing burden is to borne. England herself has been forced, ver reluctantly, to take part in the mis- evous rivalry, and a vast increase has at e followed in our military and naval es- ates. The question is already asked, at at point the movement is to stop, or rather, ether there can be any point fixed, short he bankruptcy of the chief offenders."

ut what is to be the remedy? Let no man ly, "There is none." God never designed t mankind should exist in this deplorable dition. One of the chief obstacles to any edy is this hopelessness, or, rather, *non- lance*, with which the question was treated. ere has never been any great amelioration he race which has not had to make its way narily through this pharisaic indifference spirit which affects to deplore the evil, yet declines any positive or laborious ex- on against it.

irst, then, light must be diffused, and pub- sentiment against the great folly must be ated. And this is the legitimate work of ee societies; it should be done with hope- nergy.

second. International law should be im- ved, providing for arbitration and other ges, which shall favor peace, or, rather, ourage and avert war. This work has anced considerably in the last ten years. eated conventions of the best interna- al legists, both of the cabinets and the versities of Europe and America, have been d, and have reached some very promising elusions. The *Times* says: "International ration has been gaining credit." The eva example, as between England and erica, has justified to the world this great e, and we cannot see why it should not be erally accepted.

third. We may hope that one effect of the ent fatuity of the European Governments e a return, sooner or later, to a better ey—a reaction forced upon them by the vices of their present system. For, ob- sly enough, that system cannot go on in-

definitely, any more than an individual busi- ness man can go on forever accumulating debt.

Fourth. Not a few good thinkers believe that the inventive science of the age promises an effective correction of war, by rendering it too destructive to be tolerated. There may be considerable truth in this hope.

Fifth. The greatly extended international commercial interests of the civilized world would seem to promise a powerful remedy—the more powerful for being so intrinsically selfish. This is the *Times'* chief ground of hope. "The real security for peace," it says, "is in the growth of great and wide-spread interests in direct antagonism to war." These are multiplying at an astonishing rate, and will continue to grow with every year and every extension of the means of intercommu- nication.

Such are some of the grounds of hope; but all these must be prompted and rendered vital by public sentiment—Christian public senti- ment. Every organ of religion—its pulpits, its presses, &c.—should be put into requisition for this sublime end. "Peace on earth" was the promise of the advent of the Gospel. It should be its perpetual motto, its millennial watchword. Could Christianity wrest from the States of Christendom their present great wastes of property and lives for war, and turn them to the account of the world's improve- ment, it would hardly require the remainder of this century, at the present rate of these frightful wastes, to fill the world with rail- roads, telegraphs, churches, schools and uni- versities, hospitals, museums, and all the other great requisites of a perfected civilization. Is not this, then, a "great question," as we have called it? a really stupendous one? We need not wonder that it often bewilders enthusias- tic or sentimental minds, and elicits imprac- ticable schemes. Every great cause does so. But this certainly has incentives for the so- berest thinkers, and is worthy of the wisest and most persistent endeavors of the best statesmen, the best philosophers, the best Christians.

For "The Friend."

The War in Turkey.

The intelligence of the commencement of hostilities between Serbia and Turkey, in- vests the former country, and the small pro- vinces which border on it and form the dis- contented portion of Moslem territory, with a new interest. Serbia, Herzegovina, Bosnia, and Montenegro are adjacent parts of Turkey in Europe, and lie in the north-west corner of that empire, adjoining Austria. They evi- dently sympathize with each other in desiring complete independence from Mahomedan rule, and will in all probability make common cause in the contest which has just broken out. Serbia is by far the largest and most important of them. Its population in 1873 was 1,338,500, of whom only 15,000 are Turks. The Servians profess the Christian religion, and belong to the Greek Church. Since 1834 the government has been independent of Tur- key, with the exception of the payment of an annual tribute of 2,300,000 piasters. The population of Herzegovina is but about 300,000, of these 62,000 are Moslems. It was conquered by the Ottomans in 1467. Monte- negro has a population of about 130,000. They chiefly belong to the Greek Church. Bosnia contains near a million of people, and a ma-

jority of them are professing Christians, both of the Greek and Roman churches. It will thus be seen that the four provinces named have a total population of about 2,640,000. To them is opposed the power of the Turkish Empire, which in Europe is estimated to contain fifteen million of inhabitants; and in Asia sixteen millions; but the recent distracted and misgoverned condition of the people has so weakened the effective force of the Sultan to resist a revolution in any important part of his dominions, that it is thought probable the present attempt to obtain their independ- ence by the revolted provinces may be suc- cessful.

Account of a Visit of Thomas Shillitoe to the Drinking- houses in Dublin. 1809.

First-day morning attended Meath-street meeting, which was large, and closed under a humbling sense that Divine mercy had been near to us, owning our assembling together. In the afternoon attended Sycamore-alley meeting, at the close of which the usual stop meeting took place. Feeling the subject of a visit to the drinking-houses in this large city and suburbs to press upon me with increased weight, I spread my prospect before this meet- ing, requesting my friends to endeavor after a right judgment, and to keep every discour- aging consideration out of sight: the meeting appeared to be introduced into close exercise. No obstruction arising, the further care was referred to the elders and overseers and a few Friends nominated for that purpose. Second-day morning met the elders and overseers and Friends nominated to aid in accomplishing my intended visit to the drinking-houses in the city and suburbs. Emptied, and never more stripped:—O, the need of enduring these strip- ping and emptying seasons, in order to being entrusted with the new wine of the kingdom to hand out to others, pure and unadulterated! The outward vessels, before they are fit to re- ceive fresh liquor, must undergo a thorough cleansing; sometimes firing is needful, and even taking to pieces to be scraped and made over again before they are effectually cleansed. Thus it is with the vessels of our hearts: we often need this emptying—this stripping—this purifying from the taint of our first na- ture—the will, wisdom, and activity of the creature, which never did, nor ever will do, the Lord's work.

Third-day attended Meath-street meeting. Fourth-day morning proceeded in the visit to the drinking-houses in the city, and from the manner in which we have been generally re- ceived, fresh cause has been felt to continue to trust in Him who, when he puts forth, goes before. Openness was manifested to receive what was said and at one place where, on our sitting down, I anticipated some resistance, quietness came over us, whereby the word given to communicate appeared as rain in its season on the thirsty ground. Making a pause before we departed, the young man of the house requested leave to say, that he felt the force of the truths that had been declared, adding, he was a Papist by profession, yet he could address me in the language of father, believing I had been endeavoring to do him good; he hoped the cause I was engaged in would prosper, and he believed I should have my reward hereafter. Eighteen visits were accomplished this day. Fifth-day, we accom- plished twenty-two visits. My poor body be- gins already to feel the effects of this engage-

ment; but, under a persuasion if care is maintained to look to Him who remains to be strength to us in our times of greatest weakness, I am favored with the assurance he will not fail to equip for the next day's engagement, seeing it is not by might, nor by power, but by the Lord's Spirit renewedly quickening us, that we are enabled to hold on our way, and perform that portion of labor he may see meet to assign us. Sixth-day attended the usual meeting at Sycamore-alley, in which I was favored to receive a renewal of strength. We were enabled to accomplish fourteen visits. The weather being warm, and the rooms mostly small, with low ceilings, these together with the smell of the whiskey and beer, overcame me so much that I was nearly deserting the field of labor before the day closed. Seventh-day morning attended a funeral, after which, accomplished seventeen sittings, mostly encouraging: at one place we were kindly invited to take refreshment.

Second-day morning, just strength enough to crave ability to continue faithful to the end of this day's work. Our first visit was to Meath-street: on our entering the house I felt as if I was going to be exposed to shame, feeling unequal to deliver anything that might be required of me; but help, in mercy, was afforded; openness being also manifested to receive what was delivered. Nineteen visits were accomplished this day. One man told us he had been in the practice of keeping his house open on First-day, and had often taken eight pounds on that day, mostly for liquor; but from the distress of mind which he was brought under, on account of his conduct in this respect, feeling himself a party in the guilt incurred by those who, through drinking to excess, unfitted themselves for their religious duties, he resolved to give up the practice, although he met with opposition from those who frequented his house; yet by persevering he had been favored to accomplish it. He said, he had not yet gone so far as he must go, by shutting up his grocer's shop also on First-day; expressing his desire not to be suffered to stop short in his duty in this respect; adding, he had every encouragement to be faithful to that which he saw was required of him, in that he had not been a loser by the sacrifice he had made; for, by looking over his affairs, he found they were in a more thriving condition since he had maintained his ground against selling liquor on First-day than before. Our visit appeared grateful to him; and the day closed under a humbling sense of the applicability to my mind of the query,—how much owest thou unto thy Lord? and no means to make a suitable return save by future obedience.

Third-day attended Meath-street Monthly Meeting, in which holy help was manifestly near in transacting the business that came before it. Fourth-day, proceeded to Cork-street, James street, &c.; accomplished twenty-one visits: which in many instances appeared to be thankfully received. One man, who seemed to have some sense of the evil of drunkenness and its sorrowful tendency, attempted to justify his own conduct, when taking too much whiskey, by saying, their priest got drunk, and surely the crime could not be greater in him than in the priest. On my remarking how lamentable it was to hear such a character of those who should set the people an example of temperance, he replied, it was so. Fifth-day nineteen visits were accom-

plished; and we were generally well received. Sixth-day attended the usual meeting at Sycamore-alley; a time of holy quiet, precious preparatory to the work before us this afternoon. The day proving wet, we did not accomplish more than seven sittings this afternoon, some of which were trying; one woman, calling us wolves in sheep's clothing, praying the Almighty to preserve her out of our hands, who came to impose upon the people. Seventh-day, we accomplished twenty visits, most of which were solid opportunities; except at one place, the woman and her company treated us roughly; but we were carried above their abuse;—another week to give an account of.

(To be continued.)

"Mysterious Sounds."

The effect of certain sounds upon the mind is often very curious. We do not allude to the ordinary phenomena of speech, singing, and music, where the sound-producing apparatus is tolerably familiar, and its distance from the hearer estimated with a near approach to accuracy. The effect is only "mysterious" when there is any doubt as to where the sound comes from, and how it has originated; the imagination then begins and sometimes works itself up to very singular hallucinations. Night, or darkness without night, has much to do with this matter. When we cannot see the sound-producing agent, conjecture is apt to run wild; and ghost stories often depend on no better foundation than this. For instance, certain sounds may frequently be heard at night coming from the air above, but from an invisible source—a kind of whistling or prolonged cry, the producers of which are known in certain parts of England as "whistlers." Some legends make it out that these whistlers are ghosts; some, evil spirits; some, Wandering Jews. But the truth is that the sounds proceed from birds, such as wild geese or plovers, which are in the habit of flying in flocks by night, either for the purpose of reaching distant feeding-grounds, or during their annual migrations. The cry which is usually uttered by the "leader" during these nocturnal bird-flights has, from ignorance of its cause, been regarded as weird and mysterious by superstitious folks, who associate it with impending evil.

There is, to most of us, much mystery in sounds when louder than we expected to find them. A well at Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight, has water at the bottom; and when even so small an object as a pin is dropped into the water, the sound can be heard above, although the well is more than two hundred feet deep. At St. Albans Cathedral, it used to be said, the tick of a watch could be heard from end to end of that very long building; whether the recent restorations have interfered with this phenomenon, we do not know. Sound can be heard over water at a greater distance than over land; Dr. Hutton heard a person reading at a hundred and forty feet distance on the Thames, where he could only hear him seventy feet on shore. Sound can be heard over ice, also, more easily than over land. When Lieutenant Foster was wintering in the Arctic regions, he found he could converse with a man a mile and a quarter distant, both being on the ice in Bowen harbor. The human voice, it is asserted, has been heard ten miles off at Gibraltar—we presume over the water of the strait. The whispering gallery at St. Paul's is always a mystery to vis-

itors; a whisper often becomes distinctly audible at the opposite side of the gallery, but not at intermediate positions. The late Charles Wheatstone once made a curious observation on sound at the Colosseum in Regent's Park—recently pulled down. Placing himself close to the upper part of the interior wall—a circle a hundred and thirty feet in diameter,—he found that a spoken word was repeated many times; that an exclamation appeared like a peal of laughter, and that the tearing of a piece of paper was like the pattering of hail. In the cathedral of Girgenti, Sicily, a whisper can be heard the whole length of the building if the whisperer places himself in the focus of the semicircular apse at one end. A story is told that long ago a confessional box was inadvertently placed just at that spot, near the entrance of the church, and that the authorities were first made acquainted with this awkward fact by a ferment arising out of one particular confession.—*Chambers' Journal*.

THE FRIEND.

SEVENTH MONTH 15, 1876.

A thrill of horror has gone through our country, as the account has passed over the electric wires of the destruction of General Custer with his entire command of 250 officers and men, in a contest with the Sioux Indian chief, Sitting Bull, and his band of warriors on the banks of the Yellowstone River, amid the wilds of Montana. Not a man has been left to recount the final incidents of this mournful catastrophe; but the corpses of the soldiers as they have since been found lying in groves where they fell in the awful conflict, speak too plainly of the desperate nature of the strife, in which it would seem they were compassed by more than 2000 of their savage foes, and literally annihilated.

We give below, a letter addressed by the Secretary of War to the President, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the United States, inquiring of him concerning the origin and objects of the present expedition by the Government against the Sioux Indians. The letter will be accepted, we presume, by the general public as a sufficient justification of the means used to restrain and punish the bands of the Sioux tribe who have not confined themselves to the territorial limits prescribed for them by the treaty of 1868; and we fear that the voice of the public press, and the sentiments of those in power, may but too readily respond to the demand for vengeance on the Indian tribe who have inflicted this blow on a portion of the United States army, which so naturally seems to arise in the hearts of the people in ruminating on the sad and thrilling narrative. Without desiring to criticise unfairly the course pursued by our government in dealing with the Sioux Indians in this particular case; and presuming that the effort to enforce the servance by them of the terms of the treaty of 1868, was in accordance with the usual means resorted to hitherto by the authorities of the United States, we believe, it highly important, that both the public and those who duty calls them to administer our government, should view with a dispassionate eye all the circumstances by which these aboriginal proprietors of the soil of our country

surrounded and influenced, before they proceed to pursue them with exterminating vengeance.

Let us reflect, that the present generation of these Indians, their chiefs and old men, look back and remember a time when no white man claimed the right to a foot of soil between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains and north of the State of Missouri the British possessions. That this was the disputed and undisturbed possession of the white man, who hunted the buffalo and the deer in its broad domain at his pleasure. That the sons of the forest have seen the white men force other Indian tribes in sad exile from their rightful homes in the East, back to the territories of the Sioux and the Mandans year after year, and then with advancing years have followed on themselves, until the time on which the Indian relies for the sustenance of his family, in this bleak country, where the mercury falls to 40° below zero, is now nearly exterminated. Is it any cause for surprise that a people who love their native haunts, who subsist by the chase, and glory in the deeds of bravery handed down to them by the traditions of the past, should look with jealous eye upon the encroachments of a race of usurpers who are gradually wresting from them all that they hold most precious; that their proud and powerful chieftains, who probably have never assented to the treachery made by rival sachems to circumscribe the bounds of their hunting grounds, should gather up all their available forces, and in desperation strive to break the fatal cordon which they see closing around them. Let us never recur to the provocations which these lawless tenants of the Black Hills country have recently experienced by the rapacious and persistent efforts of white men to rob them of that domain, as soon as the discovery is made there incited their covetous desires to possess it. And this too in spite of the warnings of the President to settlers, not to encroach on that territory, because it was solemnly secured to the Sioux by treaty. Whether does it become citizens of the United States, in judging of the late event, to forget the instances of indiscriminate massacre of unarmed Indians, which have been perpetrated by the troops of the United States Government. Villages of defenceless old men, women and children have been fired into, and their lives and homes destroyed in a shameful manner.

In an instance of this kind occurred at Fort Collins, Colorado, in 1864. The Cheyennes had been attacked by the United States army, at a village of Cedar Bluffs, 26 were killed, surrounded, and their property distributed plunder among the soldiers. They asked for peace, and applied to Major Wynkoop, commander of Fort Lyon, to negotiate a treaty, to secure it. "The Indians were commanded by that officer to collect their people about the fort, and were assured of safety. They gathered about 500 men, women and children in this place, and while there, under promise of protection, these defenceless people were attacked by Col. Chevington, and slaughtered without mercy."

When the stream of immigration began in 1858 to flow towards the gold fields of Montana and the United States army was sent forward to establish military posts in that territory, the Indians notified the troops from the west, that its occupation would be resisted,

Their warning was disregarded, and hostilities were the consequence. Thus we see from accounts taken from societies not professing to be opposed to war in the abstract, that the Indians have had abundant cause to make them jealous of the continued encroachments on their last hunting grounds, and in accordance with their principles, or even the professedly more enlightened code of Christian nations, to urge them to the most sanguinary measures to secure their rights. "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord." May we as a people not justly fear that, the gross injustice inflicted on these primal owners of this continent by so called Christians, will yet be avenged on us by an impartial and just God, who hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth, who fashioneth their hearts alike, and hath assigned to them the bounds of their habitation, and in whose sight we must believe the souls of our red brethren are as precious as our own. We firmly believe, that it is our duty as a nation, as well as individuals, "not to be overcome of evil, but to overcome evil with good," and that in this instance, instead of crying out for revenge, and pursuing these savages with fire and sword until they are exterminated, as many voices would seem to urge, we should calmly reflect on our own failure to do with them as we would be done by, and to carry out the benign principles of the Prince of Peace, as whose subjects and worshippers the Executive Department of our government oftentimes hitherto, and in this Centennial year emphatically, has invoked the public acknowledgment of the nation. Such reflection, we believe, would lead us to humble ourselves in the Divine sight; and under an awakened sense of our high obligations as a Christian people, would constrain to a course of conduct towards these, our oppressed and benighted brethren, consistent with the Divine injunction, "to love our enemies;" if they hunger, to feed them; and thus be instrumental in Christianizing, civilizing, and finally absorbing as fellow citizens those whom we now regard only as obstacles to our national progress and ambition. The letter referred to is as follows, viz.:

"Letter from the Secretary of War on the Sioux Troubles."

"Washington, D. C., July 8th.—The Secretary of War to-day addressed the following letter to the President:

"War Department, Washington, July 8, 1876.

"To the President:—To enable you to answer the enclosed resolution of the Senate, of July 7th, I have the honor to submit the following brief statement of facts, as exhibited by the records of this department. The Sioux (or Dakota) nation of Indians, embracing various tribes—Yanktons, Yanktonias, Brules, Ogallallas, Mennecongos, Sans Arcs, Two Kettles, &c., have long been known as the most brave and warlike savages of this continent. They have for centuries been pushed westward by the advancing tide of civilization, till, in 1868, an arrangement was made with them by a special commission, named by Congress, whereby, for certain payments or stipulations, they agreed to surrender their claims to all that vast region which lies west of the Missouri river and north of the Platte, to live at peace with their neighbors, to restrict themselves to a territory bounded on the east by the Missouri river, on the south

by Nebraska, on the west by the one hundred and fourth meridian, and on the north by the forty-sixth parallel of latitude—a territory as large as the State of Michigan. The terms of this treaty have been liberally performed on the part of the United States and have also been complied with by a great mass of the Sioux Indians. Some of these Indians, however, have never recognized the binding force of this treaty, but have always treated it with contempt. They have continued to rove at pleasure, attacking scattered settlements in Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana and Dakota, stealing horses and cattle and murdering peaceful inhabitants and travellers.

"On the 9th of November, 1875, United States Indian Inspector, E. C. Watkins, made an elaborate report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in which he uses this language: "I have the honor to address you in relation to the attitude and condition of certain wild and hostile bands of Sioux Indians in Dakota and Montana, that came under my observation during my recent tour through their country, and what I think should be the policy of the Government toward them. I refer to Sitting Bull's band and other bands of the Sioux Nation under chiefs or headmen of less note, but no less untamable and hostile. These Indians occupy the centre, so to speak, and roam over Western Dakota and Eastern Montana, including the rich valleys of the Yellowstone and Powder rivers, and make war on the Mandans, Gros Ventres, Assiniboines, Blackfeet, Piegiens, Crows, and other friendly tribes on the circumference. From their central position they strike to the east, north and west, steal horses, and plunder from all the surrounding tribes, as well as from frontier settlers and luckless white hunters or emigrants, who are not in sufficient force to resist them." After describing at great length their character and supposed numbers—given at a few hundred—he says: "The true policy, in my judgment, is to send troops against them in the winter—the sooner the better—and whip them into subjection. They richly merit punishment for their warfare and numerous murders of white settlers and families of white men, whenever found unarmed." The force estimated as necessary to whip them was 1000 men.

"This communication was submitted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Edward P. Smith, to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, Z. Chandler, who submitted it to the then Secretary of War, General Belknap, for his consideration and action. In a subsequent communication of the Secretary of the Interior of December 3, 1875, to the Secretary of War, occurs this language: "I have the honor to inform you that I have this day directed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to notify said Indians, Sitting Bull and others outside of their reservation, that they must remove to the reservation before 31st of January, 1876; that if they neglect or refuse so to move they will be reported to the War Department as hostile Indians, and that military force will be sent to compel them to obey orders."

"On the 1st day of February the Secretary of the Interior further notified the Secretary of War that the time given him (Sitting Bull) in which to return to an agency having expired, and the advices received at the Indian Office being to the effect that Sitting Bull still refused to comply, the said Indians are hereby turned over to the War Department

for such action on the part of the army as you may deem proper under the circumstances.

"During all the stages of this correspondence the General of the Army and his subordinate commanders were duly notified, and were making preparations for striking a blow at these hostile savages, an enterprise of most insurmountable difficulty in a country where, in winter, the thermometer falls to forty degrees below zero, and where it is impossible to procure food for man or beast. An expedition was fitted out under the personal command of Brigadier General George Crook, an officer of great merit and experience, which, in March last, marched from Forts Fetterman and Laramie to the Powder river and Yellowstone valleys, struck and destroyed the village of Crazy Horse, one of the hostile bands referred to by Indian Inspector Watkins, but the weather was so bitter cold and other difficulties so great arose that General Crook returned to Fort Laramie in a measure successful as far as the main purpose was concerned."

It is with sincere satisfaction, that we observe the final adherence of the Commissioners of the Centennial Exposition to their first resolution, not to open it on the First-day of the week. There has been much pressure upon them for a month past to rescind this action, and at the meeting which took place on the 6th instant, divers resolutions of meetings of citizens in favor of such opening, and also a petition said to contain 65,000 names of men, chiefly mechanics, was presented by an eminent lawyer of this city, to induce the Commission to change their action. After giving an opportunity to the advocates of both views of the question to speak on the subject, the Commission adjourned to meet again on the 7th, when a final vote should be taken. This was done after some discussion among the members of the Commission, and resulted in 30 members voting to keep the grounds closed, and 9 to open them on First-day. The latter were from the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Missouri, Oregon and South Carolina, and the Territories of Dakota, Idaho and Washington. We trust the large majority thus found opposed to the change, may prevent the question from being again re opened.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

FOREIGN.—In accordance with their declared resolve, the Servians commenced the war with Turkey by invading Bosnia with a large army. Their anticipations of an easy victory were disappointed. In the course of eight days the Servians, according to their own account, met the Turks in ten engagements in nearly all of which they were defeated, suffering a loss of 5000 men. The Turkish reports represent the loss of the Servians in these battles as being still greater, perhaps 8000 to 10,000 men killed and wounded.

The Servians are embarrassed by a scarcity of funds and have issued a "forced" paper currency to enable them to carry on the war.

It is stated that a circular note to the representatives of Russia at the courts of the various powers of Europe announces that the Servians will receive no aid from the Russian government.

The insurrection against the Turks in Bulgaria is reported to have become general. The Turks in their attempts to suppress the insurrection have, it is stated, committed frightful atrocities.

The Servian government has given notice of its intention to obstruct the Danube with torpedos unless the great Powers declare that river neutral and prevent the Turks from using it for military operations.

Turkey has acceded to Roumania's request for the neutralization of the Danube on the condition that

Roumania must prevent the supply of arms through her territory to the Servians.

The Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Austria met at Bodenlach on the 8th inst., and went together to Leiper, a frontier town in Bohemia. They were accompanied by their respective Prime Ministers, Gortschakoff and Andrassy.

According to a parliamentary return just issued, there were in the several union work-houses of England and Wales 146,092 persons at the beginning of the present year. Of these 115,986 nominally belonged to the Church of England, and 30,106 to other religious communities.

The cotton trade and coal mining industry has become so depressed in some districts of England that the manufacturers have given notice of a reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages of the factory operatives and 15 per cent. in miner's wages. The latter have determined to strike, but it was expected they would have to yield in a few days.

A motion in the British House of Commons to abolish flogging in the navy has been negatived by 120 votes against 62.

London, 7th mo. 10th.—Consols 93 13-16. U. S. sixes 1867, 108½.

Liverpool.—Middling Orleans cotton, 5 13-16d.

An explosion of fire damp occurred the 9th inst. in a colliery near Saint Aulal, France, by which forty-two persons were killed and forty-seven seriously injured.

The Dutch steamer Kraesen has been lost in the Straits of Sunda, and two hundred and thirty persons were drowned.

Late Mexican advices state that no important battles have recently occurred between the government and revolutionary forces, as the latter avoided a general engagement and shun hostile encounters.

General Santa Anna, who formerly filled so large a space in Mexican history, died on the 24th ult., in the 79th year of his age. During the last few years of his life he resided in seclusion in the City of Mexico.

UNITED STATES.—The International Exhibition at Philadelphia continues to attract a great number of visitors. During the week ending the 8th inst. 248,704 persons passed through the turnstiles and paid 50 cts. each for admission.

Notwithstanding the decision of the Commissioners, announced long before the opening, and renewed since, that the Exhibition must be closed on the First day of the week, the advocates of those who wish it to be open every day have been indefatigable in their efforts to induce the Commissioners to conform to their views, alleging that the great majority of the people of Philadelphia desire access to it at all times. In deference to this strong expression the Commissioners again heard arguments and memorials on both sides, and on the 7th inst. reaffirmed their former decision by a vote of 30 to 9. The representatives of Alabama, Arkansas, Dakota, Georgia, Idaho, Missouri, Oregon, South Carolina and Washington Territory, were those who favored the opening. The closing on First days is doubtless in accordance with the prevailing sentiment of the country at large.

Hostilities have again broken out with some of the Indians of the North-west. A number of bands of Sioux having left their reservations and resumed their former roaming, predatory habits, an expedition of about 3500 U. S. troops was sent after them. For several weeks the Indians kept out of the way of their pursuers, but at last were overtaken in the Black Hills. After a skirmish in which a number of the soldiers were killed and wounded, the Indians continued their retreat, and when next heard from were encamped on a branch of the Big Horn river, in Montana territory. The troops recently moved towards them in three divisions, one of which was commanded by General Custer, who was the first to reach the Indians, and immediately attacked them without waiting for the other divisions to come up. The result was a disastrous defeat. Custer and many of his officers together with about 300 soldiers were killed and a large number wounded. The Indians moved further into the interior when the remaining two columns of U. S. troops came on the ground.

The total exports from the United States during the eleven months ending 5th mo. 31st last, amounted to \$544,226,219. In the same period the imports were \$441,130,286; excess of exports \$103,095,933, a large part of which will be required to pay interest on the heavy foreign indebtedness of the country.

The total value of the coinage at the U. S. States mints for the year ending 6th mo. 30th last, was \$57,620,935.

The U. S. Senate has appointed a committee of three Senators to investigate the subject of Chinese immigra-

tion. The Senate has also adopted a concurrent resolution that Congress assume and direct the completion of the Washington monument.

The valuation of real and personal estate in New York for 1876, is \$1,111,054,343.

The interments in Philadelphia for the week ending 7th mo. 1st, were 466, and for that ending 7th mo. 8th, 618. The great heat and the influx of strangers, caused a large increase in the weekly mortality. The mean temperature of the Sixth month, by the Pennsylvania Hospital record was 76.60 deg., the highest during the month 99.50 deg., and the lowest 55 deg. Amount of rain during the month 2.20 inches. On 9th inst. many cases of sun-stroke and sudden death from excessive heat occurred. During the warmest portion of the day the range of temperature in the shade was from 100 to 104 degrees, according to the location of the thermometers.

On the 6th inst. Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, informed the Secretary of State that he had concluded to accept the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and at once proceeded to take charge of the Department.

The official report respecting the disaster to General Custer's command mentions that 261 dead bodies had been recovered, and 52 wounded men were brought away from the place of conflict.

The Governor of Maine has appointed James Blaine to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by Morrill's resignation.

A terrific storm, attended with a deluge of rain, visited portions of Iowa the night of the 4th inst. Rockland, near Dubuque, forty-one persons were drowned out of about 200 inhabitants. In Washington county twenty-four persons perished and 150 houses were destroyed. Great damage was done here and in other places to live stock and the crops. The loss by the storm is estimated at \$1,000,000.

The Markets, &c.—The following were the quotations on the 10th inst. *New York*.—American gold, 150 U. S. sixes, 1881, 120; new five per cents, 117½. *San Francisco*.—Superior flour, \$3.75 a \$4.00; State extra, \$4.50 a \$5.00; finer brands, \$5.50 a \$10.00. No. 2 red winter wheat, \$1.10 a \$1.15; No. 1 Milwaukee spring, \$1.23 a \$1.25. *State*.—Barley, 90 cts. Oats, 36 a 44 cts. Rye, 88 cts. Mixed corn, 56 a 58 cts.; southern white, 63 cts. *Philadelphia*.—Middlings cotton, 11½ a 12 cts. Superior flour, \$3.75 a \$4.00; extras, \$4.25 a \$4.50; finer brands, \$5 a \$8.50. *Pennsylvania*.—Red wheat, \$1.15; amber, \$1.42. Rye, 72 a 78 cts. Yellow corn, 59 a 60 cts. Oats, 35 a 42 cts. *Lard*, 11½ a 12 cts. *Sales of 2600* beef cattle at 6½ a 6¾ cts. per lb. gross; extra; 5½ a 6 cts. for fair to good, and 4 a 5 cts. common. *Sheep*, 4¾ a 5¾ cts. per lb. gross, and 1½ a \$9.75 a \$10.00 per 100 lbs. net for corn fed.

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DIED, Fifth mo. 8th, 1876, at the residence of his wife's son-in-law R. C. Ballanger, near Jobstown, Burlington Co., N. J., JOSEPH SATTERTHWAITE, in his 85th year, a member of Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting and of Mansfield Particular Meeting.

—, Fifth mo. 28th, 1876, at her residence, West Clay-Creek Hundred, Newcastle Co., Del., SUSAN, relict of Richard Chambers, a beloved member of Garden Monthly Meeting, in the 90th year of her age. Naturally gifted with an energetic and cheerful disposition, she passed through the trials incident to a life with an unshaken confidence in the love and mercy of her Redeemer; and those who were privileged to be with her in her last sickness were impressed with a sense of how gently and sweetly He was leading her through the dark valley of the shadow of death, that for her to die was gain; to depart was to be for ever with the Lord.

WILLIAM H. PILE, PRINTER,
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